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The Suffragist

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THE NATIONAL WOMAN'S PARTY

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Drawn by Nina E. Allender

"Crumbs from the Rich Man's Table!"

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Notes of the Week

Wrongs to Democracy Must be Righted

PRESIDENT WILSON sent a note to the Russian provisional government through the United States ambassador to explain to Russia this country's stand for democracy in this war. It was delivered to the Russian people on May 29, before the arrival of the commission headed by Mr. Root in that country, according to the President's directions. In this note Mr. Wilson said:

"We are fighting for the liberty, the self-government, and the undictated development of all peoples, and every feature of the settlement that concludes this war must be conceived and executed for that purpose. Wrongs must first be righted, and then adequate safeguards must be created to prevent their being committed again. We ought not to consider remedies merely because they have a pleasing and sonorous sound. Practical questions can be settled only by practical means. Phrases will not accomplish the result. Effective readjustments will; and whatever readjustments are necessary must be made."

This, like all President Wilson's sentiments of democracy, will interest women. They will note especially the last three sentences that describe how wrongs to democracy must be righted.

Jewish Democracy

ALL Jewish men and women over twenty-one years of age were eligible to vote on June 9 and 10 for the four hundred delegates to be elected to the American Jewish Congress. This Congress will be held in Washington on September 2 for the discussion of how to attain "full rights for those Jews in European and other lands who are still subjected to political and other disabilities." Women were also eligible as delegates, and many were given large support. Returns have not yet shown how many were elected.

The balloting took place in every state in the country, and the occasion was considered by Jews as one of the very greatest in their history and the beginning of a new era.

It is logical and right that a Congress called to further liberty and justice should be elected on a truly democratic basis, and it is to the honor of the executive committee, of which Nathan Strauss is chairman, that this democratic plan was adopted.

A Military Census in New York State

NEW YORK STATE is taking a military census of all men and women in the state between sixteen and fifty. This is the first census of this kind in the United States to include women. The questions to be answered cover every possible service women can give the country and will ascertain every possession useful for war from motor trucks to mules. Failure to register is punishable with a year's imprisonment. The New York *Tribune* reports that many more women than men registered in New York City on the first day.

Women are helping to take this census, which started on June 11. The National League for Woman's Service and the State Suffrage Association are volunteering for the work.

Universal Suffrage in Russia

ON June 9 elections began for the district and municipal councils in Russia.

Universal suffrage was in force for the first time in Russian history, according to a Petrograd cable.

Call for Franchise Reform in Italy

A DEMAND for electoral reform is rapidly gaining ground in Italy. It has just been put to the government by Signor Labriola, Socialist deputy for Naples.

"The franchise law in Italy," the deputy says, "must be made to conform with the requirements of the day. The many democratic reforms introduced into Russia by the provisional government have had a profound effect upon opinion in the Italian peninsula. England intends to give the vote to women. Germany talks of altering her parliamentary institutions. Is Italy alone to remain outside the current which is carrying Europe toward a more democratic form of government?"

Signor Labriola voices the Italian demand for universal suffrage. The present law is based upon educational and property as well as sex qualifications.

Italian women have made great progress in gaining civil rights since the war; they are now coming strongly into the movement of women in all countries for political rights.

First Deputation of Women to Viceroy in India

FOR the first time in the history of British India, a deputation of Indian women waited upon the Viceroy at Delhi recently. They took this step, new for Eastern women, to protest against the system of supplying indentured labor to the colony of Fiji.

The deputation was representative of the new kind of Indian woman developed in the last twenty-five years by more modern influences in India. It is these women who have been made especially indignant by the revelations about the living conditions of Indian women in Fiji that have aroused all India, and they came formally to the government to present their grievance.

Lord Chelmsford replied to the deputation that this labor traffic had just been suspended by the government for the duration of the war and promised that emigration under the indenture system would never be revived. He took the opportunity also to point out the government's need of women's cooperation in many other social questions, and urged particularly their help in the question of education, since, he said, the growing inequality of men and women on this score is a matter of serious concern to the government and obstacles of custom make reform hard.

Suffrage in Japan

THE question of suffrage—and woman suffrage—is likely to become an issue in Japan in the constitutional struggle pending. This is a new note in present-day Japanese politics.

The leader of the constitutional forces, Yukio Ozaki, in a recent interview with the Associated Press referred to the question of suffrage extension but doubted that the franchise would be made more general at present because there was not sufficient popular clamour for it.

Mrs. Akiko Yosano, famous in Japan for her championship of women's rights and her articles on social questions, at once answered Ozaki vigorously. She pointed out with sarcasm the difficulty of popular opinion making itself felt in an undemocratic government. She said:

"Just as the beaurocrats and party politicians each make up only a small section of the nation, so do the voters, since Japan has not yet adopted a system of universal suffrage. Before we make sure that the politicians in the House of Representatives reflect the opinion of their constituents, we should see to it that the voters themselves faithfully represent the will of the majority of the nation, that is, of the greater part of the Japanese people who have at present no vote."

Mrs. Yosano at the same time urged all Japanese, and especially all women, to revive in themselves the zeal for popular rights they felt in earlier eras. "It is not only an unavoidable duty," she said, "but also an inalienable right of all Japanese, to make the government of this country a matter of their own personal concern."

Women's Regiment in Russia

A WOMAN'S regiment to take its place at once at the front is being raised in Russia by Ensign Butchkareff. The League of Equal Rights for Women has approved the plan and is enlisting scores of women, according to a Petrograd dispatch. Two hundred students of the Petrograd Technical Institute have joined the regiment in a body.

The spirit of Russian women, which has been one of the most important factors in the revolution, is equal to any enterprise and will doubtless show itself as gallant before fire as in the face of Siberia if the government allows women to fight. This is the spirit which is accorded its place in a democratic government without question.

Mrs. Pankhurst in Russia

MRS EMMELINE PANKHURST and a deputation from the Woman's Social and Political Union in England will soon be given passports by the English government for a visit to Russia where they will explain their views on the war.

Colonel Roosevelt and Dudley Field Malone Support the Federal Amendment

IF you would make people willing to die for democracy, give them a democracy worth dying for." It was this appeal that was warmly applauded last week at the Patriotic Meeting of the American Medical Association, meeting at the Hippodrome, New York City, June 7, when Dudley Field Malone, Collector of the Port of New York, made an address dealing with the mobilization of the resources of medicine at this crisis.

Mr. Malone's warm recommendation of federal woman suffrage as a war measure is valuable in that, as a party man, he is said to reflect the sentiments of the Administration. At the great Hippodrome meeting, attended by six thousand medical men from all parts of the country, Colonel Roosevelt was also a speaker, following Mr. Malone, and warmly seconding the appeal for support voiced by Mr. Malone.

In asking for justice for American women first, Mr. Malone said: "America cannot win this war, either for her own purpose of vindicated right, or with her allies for world democracy, except through the support and the day-and-night effort and sacrifice of American women. Whether or not a majority of men and women want equal suffrage in this country is not pertinent in this crisis.

"Millions of girls and women in these modern times have come from our schools and colleges, complete in mentality, in character and in patriotism to vote their opinion into law and policy. And as long as these millions of women feel with cause that this government under which they live is unjust to demand great sacrifices of them without granting them the franchise, these women represent an unhappy and unenthusiastic element of our citizenship. There is a menace in this growing group.

"So, I, for one, hope that the Government at Washington *now*, by federal amendment and as a real war measure, will pass the national suffrage amendment now pending in Congress. If you would make people willing to die for democracy, give them a real democracy that is worth dying for."

Before the applause following these remarks had died, it was revived by Colonel Roosevelt who reminded his audience that he had "always been a suffragist" and only wished to say that he was in "entire sympathy with Collector Malone in advocating action on federal suffrage *now*."

A Vote for the Sake of Humanity

By Mrs. A. Frosher, Jr.

The author of this article is an American woman living in Santurce, Porto Rico. A member of the National Woman's Party, she has brought to its attention the need of suffrage work at this time in this territory, and is now organizing a branch of the Party in the island.

EVER since the American occupation of Porto Rico the United States has tried to cope with the difficult situation in this island. An illiteracy of the midde ages, which carries with it all the inhuman evil conditions of generations ago, exists here. There is a force for good lacking which the United States can not bring into play. That force can only be brought out by the women's taking an active part in the affairs of the government.

A new organic act was passed in the last session of Congress, which granted the people of Porto Rico citizenship in the United States. Section 35 of this act reads that voters in the new Porto Rican government shall be citizens of the United States, twenty-one years old, and have such additional qualifications as may be prescribed by the legislature of Porto Rico. The question whether women possess these additional qualifications is to be decided in the first session of the new legislature, which convenes in August.

The psychological moment for Porto Rican women to seek their independence has arrived. To continue the present evil condition under the new statute would be nothing short of a disgrace to the generation in which we live.

IT is a pitiful fact that women and the lower animals should be of so nearly an equal position in Porto Rico. And it is an amazing fact, when one thinks of that instinctive chivalry toward women that is inherent in men of the Latin peoples. But this chivalry is of the sort which forces the women of the better class to conform with the very strictest conventionalities, rendering themselves mere playthings in the hands of men, while the poorer class of women are literally slaves.

Aside from the American population, the middle class of people in Porto Rico are in the minority; thus making a very wide division between the very rich and the very poor peon class.

Nearly all men of the upper class have as many mistresses as they can support. The legal wife has absolutely no redress, as a divorce may not be granted on the grounds of infidelity. Consequently the practice is looked upon as perfectly right among the officers and law-makers of the Island. Very few of the poorer class are married at all, and thousands of illegitimate children must be supported by their mothers.

Labor conditions are such that very often mothers are unable to feed their children, much less find clothes for them. Women work in the fields or in tobacco factories for twenty-five cents a day, making the best effort they know how to support their children.

A large proportion of the children in the cities cannot go to school because they have no clothes to wear, and in the country regions they frequently go to school naked. When they get a little older these children are forced to work or they would starve. It is one of the everyday sights to see a boy of eight or nine years old leading a bull-cart for ten or twelve miles in the hot sun, while a full-grown man takes his ease on the seat of the cart the entire way.

THE office-seekers and politicians do not consider women worthy of their attention, and so make no effort to work for changes that are important to women. Of course the women of the lower class are illiterate, but on the other hand they are no worse than the men of this class who vote. And if women voted, those in power would be obliged to consider them. And there are many women of the wealthy class, Porto Rican and Spanish, equally down-trodden, under the present status, as far as the laws are concerned, who would assuredly for this very reason take an interest in helping the poor to better their conditions. There are also at least five hundred American women residents who would enjoy extending their help toward making better laws.

There are a few laws, which have never been repealed since the Spanish regime, through which not only the native women residents but American women as well have suffered. One of these is the old California law governing a woman's right to property. Thus—if a married man owning property dies, the property reverts to his family, leaving the wife often destitute.

Many of the new laws are not enforced. Particularly is this true of cock-fighting and gambling, which are freely indulged in. Wherever women have the vote such laws as these are enforced.

Several candidates for the new legislature have declared themselves in favor of equal suffrage as they realize the great need of a radical reform of the present system. It rests with the women to manifest a sufficient interest that will bring their cause to the attention of other candidates who are neutral in their attitude.

There is but one way to eradicate the ugly elements of Porto Rican life—let the women have a voice in the government—a vote.

The New Treasurer of the National Woman's Party

MISS MARY GERTRUDE FENDALL has been made treasurer of the National Woman's Party in place of Miss Gertrude Crocker, who has given up this position in order to go into war service for a time. Miss Fendall was elected to fill this vacancy at the last meeting of the national executive council at headquarters on June 8, when Miss Crocker's resignation was presented, and she has already begun to do this work.

The Party is fortunate in having already at headquarters a worker so well fitted to take up the work Miss Crocker has so faithfully and efficiently done and is now obliged to leave.

Miss Fendall is a Baltimore woman, one of the most valuable of the young recruits that the achieving spirit of the National Woman's Party is constantly bringing into its ranks of workers. She graduated in 1912 from Bryn Mawr College and for the last two years has worked at headquarters. Last summer she campaigned in Oregon with Miss Margaret Whittemore before presidential elections and helped lose that state for Wilson. When the picket on the White House was begun on January 10 Miss Fendall organized it with Miss Mabel Vernon into smooth running order and was one of the first pickets to take her place on the line. She helped run it during the difficult months of the first picket campaign in the last session, when the coldest of Washington

Miss Mary Gertrude Fendall

winters made necessary a clock-work interchange of sentinels on the half-hour to keep them from freezing at their posts.

Since January Miss Fendall has taken charge of the literature department, sending out material to the branches as they have needed it and answering the many questions about suffrage and the amendment always coming in from all over the country. In the last weeks she has also done much important work as secretary of the new Political Department, which is making every move possible to line up the big organizations of the United States publicly for the amendment and to get support for it in statements from men and women whose opinions count most for public opinion. Miss Fendall will continue to help with this work.

Miss Fendall has spoken at many meetings both in the Western campaign and in the East, and has done much lobbying for the lobby committee, especially of the Southern Congressmen, since she is of Virginia descent and can put the case for the amendment to these men with the point of view of the Southern woman.

The department of the treasurer at headquarters is not an easy one—in the last four years $268,000 have passed through the treasurer's hands. The treasurer and her efficient assistant, Miss Maud Jamison, work long hours every day keeping straight the endless important detail in receiving and paying out the funds of the Party. Miss Fendall, like Miss Crocker, is a trained mathematician, having specialized in mathematics at Bryn Mawr, and she brings to her new position the same loyalty of a tried Woman's Party worker.

The Suffrage Pickets

By Matilda Hall Gardner

From a Letter in the New York Evening Post, June 4.

CHRONIC opponents of woman suffrage, I find, are accustomed to seize on any new activity of the suffragist campaigners as a reason for being opposed to suffrage.

Taking it chronologically, Congressmen have objected to, and given for their reasons for voting against the suffrage amendment, garden parties, parades, parlor meetings, street meetings, newspaper articles, deputations to the President, and deputations to Congressmen. And then it was the pickets, the quiet, law-abiding, decorative pickets. I say "was" advisedly, for in my recent lobbying one man out of ten has objected to the pickets. The other nine had a brand new objection, which was based on war. They protested that they had been rather friendly to suffrage in the past but were now certain that women were not ready for the ballot, because:

(1) "Women have shown by their hysterical demand for war that they are not ready to participate in the larger activities of life;"

(2) "Women have shown by their senseless objection to war that they do not understand and cannot grapple with these great questions."

I submit that the men who are pro-war and opposed to suffrage would argue that all women are opposed to all war under all conditions, and therefore unfit to vote; and that the men who are anti-war and opposed to suffrage would argue, with equal vehemence, that all women would be for war in all conditions and therefore unfit to vote. Having observed these phenomena, Mr. Harrison's statement does not distress me, particularly, as I note that no one suggests that Mr. Harrison says "I will vote for the Susan B. Anthony amendment if the pickets are withdrawn."

Styles in Congressional objections change. There is every reason to feel sure that the amendment will go through before the war ends, but if not, I would predict that the favorite Congressional objection after the war would have to do with the terms of peace and how women would stand on that question.

Your Washington correspondent, Mr. Lawrence, recently made several objections to pickets; one being that picketing is equivalent to nagging the President, and that it is distasteful to be nagged. If there is any irritating effect caused by the banners, so far as the President's mind is concerned, it must be because he does not wish to be reminded of what the banners bring to his mind. Mr. Lawrence surely would not wish to imply that the President's conscience is troubling him. Is the President not wholeheartedly for that kind of democracy which recognizes women as people?

Another point made by the same critic is that picketing interferes with war service. Is the country suffering because a half-dozen young women are standing at the Capitol and another half-dozen at the White House?

Finally, Mr. Lawrence makes the point—a point made by other men—that women would do well to wait and trust to the gratitude of men after the war. Can Mr. Lawrence or any other man cite any right which ever was achieved by men or women as a result of ceasing their demands and relying on the gratitude of their superiors in power. Would it not be difficult for Mr. Lawrence to give us disinterested advice? He is an admirer of President Wilson, and possibly he is among those eager counsellors who are more friendly to the peace of mind of the President than they are to the reform which they secondarily favor. We are primarily endeavoring to secure the enfranchisement of women, and we are therefore more interested in the fact that we have gained much ground since the picketing began than in the fact that President Wilson's peace of mind may possibly be disturbed.

The Suffragist

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THE SUSAN B. ANTHONY AMENDMENT

Proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States extending the right of suffrage to women.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled (two-thirds of each House concurring therein), That the following article be proposed to the legislatures of the several States as an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, which, when ratified by three-fourths of the said legislatures, shall be valid as part of said Constitution, namely:

"ARTICLE—SEC. 1. The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any State on account of sex.

"SEC. 2. Congress shall have power, by appropriate legislation, to enforce the provisions of this article."

THE AMENDMENT IN THE SIXTY-FIFTH CONGRESS

Introduced
In the Senate, on April 4, 1917, by Senators Thompson, Owen, Jones and Shafroth.
In the House, on April 2, 1917 by Representatives Raker, Rankin, Mondell, Keating and Hayden.

Referred
In the Senate, to the Committee on Woman Suffrage.
In the House, to the Judiciary Committee.

Present Status
In the Senate
Before the Committee on Woman Suffrage.
In the House
Before the Judiciary Committee.

HISTORY OF THE AMENDMENT

Drafted
In its present form, by Susan B. Anthony in 1875.

First Introduced
January 10, 1878, by Hon. A. A. Sargent, in the Senate.

Reported from Committee
In the Senate
1878, Adverse majority.
1879, Favorable minority.
1882, Favorable majority, adverse minority.
1884, Favorable majority, adverse minority
1886, Favorable majority.
1890, Favorable majority.
1892, Favorable majority, adverse minority.
1896, Adverse majority.
1913, Favorable majority.
1914, Favorable majority.
1916, Favorable majority.
In the House
1883, Favorable majority.
1884, Adverse majority, favorable minority.
1886, Favorable minority.
1890, Favorable majority.
1894, Adverse majority.
1914, Without recommendation.
1916. Without recommendation.

Voted Upon
In the Senate
January 25, 1887. Yeas 16, nays 34. Absent 26 (of whom 4 were announced as for and 2 against).
March 19, 1914. Yeas 35, nays 34, failing by 11 of the necessary two-thirds vote.
In the House
January 12, 1915. Yeas 174, nays 204, failing by 78 of the necessary two-thirds vote.

"Loaded at Both Ends"

THE sudden alarm on the Democratic side of the House of Representatives last week, when the news leaked out that the Republican floor leader intended to move to discharge the Judiciary Committee of the suffrage amendment, made it sharply evident how potent a fighting issue woman suffrage has become.

Successive Judiciary Committees have for twenty-seven years failed to report the suffrage amendment favorably,—and they opened the Sixty-fifth Congress with a confident refusal to make any report at all on the measure in this session.

An effort was made by the Congressional Union in 1913 to relieve the Judiciary Committee of responsibility for the suffrage amendment, and to have a Committee on Woman Suffrage created in the House; but this proposal the House Rules Committee obstinately blocked.

In 1917 a Democratic Congressman reintroduced the resolution to create a House Committee on Woman Suffrage. But the Rules Committee again held off. They could not, they said, win a majority for the proposal.

The suffrage situation in the House was at this stage when Mr. Mann's intention to take the suffrage amendment away from the jurisdiction of the Judiciary Committee came to the knowledge of Democrats in the House. Democratic and Republican leaders sent out a whip calling their men to attendance. Mr. Mann and Mr. Kitchin jockeyed for parliamentary advantage; and the Democrats won, on a motion to adjourn the House at a quarter before two in the afternoon.

In the meantime, the Rules Committee met hastily, and promptly voted to make a favorable report of the resolution to create a woman suffrage committee. Cunningly included in this vote of the Rules Committee was the decision not to present their report to the House till after the administration war measures were disposed of;—till the close of the present session, in fact. There is no particular importance to attach to the last decision. The Rules Committee has changed its mind, under party pressure, about the vote to report the suffrage committee amendment; its members are quite able, when they wish, to change their mind about the date of the report.

What is important is the spontaneous action of the Republican floor-leader, assembling his men to secure a vote upon suffrage; the united Democratic opposition to this move and the hurried compromise of the Rules Committee in the face of attack from the opposite party group.

Woman suffrage is a very "hot" issue. It has a huge pledged backing in the Senate and House. It has the support of a powerful organized vote in the West; and of fearless, resourceful associations throughout the nation.

The support of either party would sweep the suffrage amendment through Congress. The party that first takes hold of the suffrage amendment will have to its credit a great enfranchising act, established in popularity by its very passage. There are big organized forces against the suffrage amendment, there are big organized forces for it. It is, as the politicians put it, in their own slang, "loaded with dynamite at both ends." That is the very definition of a live political issue. But the forces behind suffrage are growing with astounding rapidity; the forces against it are weakening,—they anticipate defeat.

Now is the time of all times to press with all our strength for a national suffrage victory.

The Parties' Maneuver for Suffrage Advantage

By Mabel Vernon

Calendar for Unanimous Consent

			No.
1917 H. J. Res. 70 May 7	Mr. Slayden, The Library Report No. 38 (Union Calendar No. 15)	Joint resolution authorizing the erection on the public grounds in the city of Washington, D. C., of a statue of James Buchanan, former President of the United States. (By Mr. Linthicum.)	

Calendar of Motions to Discharge Committees

No. and Date	Title	Committee to be Discharged	Motion Filed by—	No.
1917 H. J. Res. 3 May 7	Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States extending the right of suffrage to women. (By Miss Rankin.)	Judiciary	Mr. Mann.....	1

THE above arrangement of the business of the House of Representatives on June 6 provided Majority Leader Mann with what he believed to be an excellent opportunity to disturb the legislative program of the Democrats and embarrass the majority party. The woman suffrage amendment was the instrument he intended to use.

The House convened in usual fashion at twelve o'clock on Wednesday, and a casual observer would have found little interest, probably, in the rather forced debate and stereotyped eloquence of a member from Maryland and one from Minnesota concerning the erection of a mounment to a dead president. But those acquainted with the legislative game were aware of the under-current which rose to the surface when Mr. Linthicum from Maryland in defending the statue resolution in the special war session of Congress said:

"Would the gentlemen be willing to confine it [this session] to war measures and vote on war measures absolutely?"

Mr. Miller of Minnesota: "We have done that so far and I have been heartily in favor of that proposition."

Mr. Linthicum: "How about the woman suffrage amendment."

Mr. Miller, Republican, was unwilling to answer the question and so was the Democratic majority, for there lay the trap which Mr. Mann had set to catch his political opponents. Every man in the House knew that when the question of the Buchanan memorial was disposed of the next business was the motion filed by Mr. Mann to discharge the Judiciary Committee from consideration of the suffrage amendment. How were the Democrats to vote on such a motion? Of course the amendment must stay safely buried in the Judiciary Committee but it was embarrassing to vote openly against the consideration of suffrage on the grounds that it was not a war measure when nearly every Democrat present had just voted for the consideration of the erection of a monument to an ex-president of the United States.

Majority Leader Kitchin saved the day and the face of the Democrats. When Representative Miller had reached a high point of eloquence and was calling upon the would-be donors of the statue to show their patriotism by using their money to buy liberty bonds, Mr. Kitchin suddenly moved for adjournment. Mr. Mann immediately called for the yeas and nays on this motion. The vote taken on this apparently simple motion was in reality a test vote as to whether the Judiciary Committee should be discharged from the consideration of the Rankin amendment "extending the right of suffrage to women." The result showed for adjournment—208, against adjournment—120. Mr. Mann's motion was therefore delayed and the status of the suffrage amendment remains as it was before—in the hands of the Judiciary Committee, which according to the statement recently made by its chairman, Edwin Y. Webb, is pledged to report only "war measures." Woman suffrage in his opinion does not come under that head.

It had apparently been Mr. Mann's intention to catch the Democrats napping. He had evidently planned to have the Republicans present in force and by a party vote force the suffrage amendment out on the floor of the House. His plan leaked out however. The Democrats were present and so were representatives of the Woman's Party, who had learned of the move and during the morning before the House convened carried on a vigorous lobby to line up every possible vote for the carefully guarded amendment in case it should come to a vote that day.

On the same day the slow and deliberate Rules Committee which had before it a resolution creating a Woman Suffrage Committee—"a thing it could not possibly do as long as pickets guarded White House and Capitol"—suddenly met at the call of Chairman Pou. The meeting was held at eleven o'clock and a few minutes before twelve, the hour for the House to convene, it was known that the Rules Committee had acted. By a vote of 6-5 it had decided to report favorably the resolution providing for a Woman Suffrage Committee to the House *after all pending war measures have been disposed of.* The vote was:

In favor—Cantrill of Ky., Foster of Ill., Lenroot of Wis., Schall of Minn., Wood of Ind., Pou of N. C., Chairman of the Committee;

Opposed—Garrett of Tenn., Harrison of Miss., Kelly of Pa., Riordan of New York, Snell of New York; Not voting—Campbell of Kansas.

Representative Kelly of Pennsylvania voted against the measure because of the provision to hold over the creation of the Committee until after the pending war measures have been disposed of.

The motion carried without the assistance of the member from Mississippi who had stated emphatically and frequently that he would not vote for the resolution so long as the pickets continued. A conversation occurred a few minutes before the committee met between Chairman Pou and members of the Woman's Party in which Mr. Pou expressed his grave concern that the motion would not have sufficient votes to carry unless assurance were given that the pickets would be removed. The motion carried, however, and the "silent sentinels" are still on guard.

The Heroes of the Day

As they Appeared in The New York Tribune, June 7

JAMES R. MANN, Republican leader of the House, failed to pull off his suffrage coup today, which he had thought would prove so embarrasing to the Democrats.

On the other hand, the Democratic members of the House were chuckling all the rest of the day over the skill shown by their floor leader, Claude Kitchin.

Mr. Mann decided several days ago that he would get all the Republican members in Washington, take the Democrats by surprise and win the undying gratitude of the suffragists by getting the federal suffrage amendment out of the Judiciary Committee and forcing a vote on that measure on the floor of the House.

The Democrats were on hand in full force. This did not bother Mr. Mann. He smiled amiably as he thought of forcing his friends on the Democratic side to vote for or against suffrage. The first bill on the calendar authorized the spending of $100,000 for the erection of a monument in Washington to President Buchanan. Representative Miller, of Minnesota, made a strong speech against erecting a monument to such a man.

"If that money is to be spent, it should be invested in Liberty bonds!" he cried, in conclusion. "This Congress should devote its attention to war measures only."

"I agree," said Democratic Leader Kitchin, "I therefore move the House do now adjourn."

Hoping against hope, Mr. Mann demanded a roll-call, which was held, resulting in an immediate adjournment.

Seeming to oppose only the Buchanan proposal, Mr. Kitchin had destroyed Mr. Mann's coup.

Woman's Party Movements Through the Country

Pressure in the Voting States for the Amendment

THE fight for the federal amendment is being waged by Colorado women with a spirit keyed up by the national war crisis to the immediate putting through of federal suffrage. A recent move to remind the Administration that voting women of the West are not waiting patiently for national suffrage was planned at a get-together luncheon held by a group of tried Colorado workers in Colorado Springs on June 2. Mrs. Bertha Fowler, state chairman of the Colorado branch of the National Woman's Party, presided and the other speakers were Mrs. Lillian Kerr, legislative chairman, and Dr. Mary Riggs Noble.

The many women present responded enthusiastically to Mrs. Fowler's appeal for stronger efforts in behalf of the amendment now than ever before.

"It is the highest form of patriotism," she said, "for women to urge their enfranchisement at this time, not as a reward to themselves for the burdens which they must bear in war equally with men, but for the strengthening of the reconstructive and conservative forces of the nation's life upon which a heavy strain will come in this crisis of its history, especially in the changed conditions which will follow the war.

Dr. Caroline Spencer
Secretary of Colorado Branch

Miss Katherine Courtney, principal of the Bristol School and a member of the executive board of the Colorado Springs District of the Party, introduced resolutions to the President and Congress, calling for support and to the Judiciary Committee of the House for a favorable report of the amendment during this session as a war measure. Copies of them are being further spread by the Party through the state for hundreds of signatures of support in the demand. The resolution to Congress was presented to the Senate on June 8 by Senator Shafroth.

Colorado has been particularly active in bringing telegrams and letters to bear on the administration. A recent demand came from the five hundred women of the Colorado Springs Federation of Woman's Clubs, of which Mrs. Florence M. Stote is president.

WHEN the funeral services of Senator Lane of Oregon took a large delegation of Congressmen to Seattle, Oregon women seized the chance of seeing these men to impress upon them the determination of voting women to have the amendment passed during this Congress. Dr. Manion, state chairman, Mrs. Sara Bard Field, Emma Wold and others went in a deputation to the hotel where the Congressmen were staying and asked to be received for the discussion of federal suffrage. They were, however, unable to get a hearing. Several Southern men were finally reached, but these hastily withdrew, saying that they were opposed to suffrage. This treatment amazed and annoyed the Western women, who are used to a different reception when they wish to discuss a political question with Congressmen. They commented very bitterly upon the difference—and it is safe to say that the Southern Democrats returned to Washington wiser in regard to the part Western women play in affairs even if they heard no arguments for the amendment.

Mrs. Bertha Fowler
Colorado State Chairman

Senator Thompson of Kansas was interviewed by the deputation over the telephone and assured the women of his support for the amendment.

DR. MARION WILLIAMS of Arizona, member of the National Advisory Council, recently spent some time in Washington at headquarters and went to talk to Arizona Congressmen to make sure that they fully understand how their women constituents feel about the urgent need of the federal amendment at this time. Her report of her talk with Senator Smith is striking because Senator Smith's attitude is like that of some other Congressmen from equal suffrage states. He assured Dr. Williams that he will certainly vote in favor of the amendment when it comes up, because he knows his constituents want it passed—though in so voting he will violate his own convictions that suffrage is a state matter. He evidently knows the strength of the convictions of Arizona women for national enfranchisement, and attempts no playing with it.

Mrs. Lillian Kerr
Legislative Chairman in Colorado

Organization in the East and South

THE thirteenth Congressional District of Massachusetts held its first annual convention in Framingham on June 6, with Miss Olive Mills Belches presiding as chairman and Mrs. Abby Scott Baker of Washington as speaker. The convention was called to discuss immediate plans for forcing the federal amendment as a war measure; suffragists gathered from all the towns around in the old Village Hall on the Framingham Common; and deep enthusiasm for intensified work at this crisis was aroused by the meetings.

Resolutions were passed at the afternoon meeting to send to the President and to Senators Weeks and Lodge; and a special resolution to demand a change of front from the old-school Representative Carter, who has stated that Massachusetts women do not want to vote. "Convert Massachusetts," he said recently. "You can talk till the cows come home and you can't convert me. I agree with the man I heard when I was

eight years old who said if women vote they have got to shoulder a musket. I have not changed my mind since then."

A letter from Miss Belches describes the fine effect of the conference: "Mrs. Baker's talk has opened so many eyes. It is inspiriting to see how women will rise to the amendment struggle when they are told the truth from Washington. And I cannot possibly say emphatically enough that the great need of the hour—our hour—is to carry Washington out into the hearts of the distant women. The stuff is there in women, but you who are in the center of the national work cannot know what a lack of the true perspective there is among the rank and file who have only the press to give them impressions which only accentuate their old servility!"

New officers elected for this district were: Miss Olive Mills Belches, chairman; Miss Anna M. Murphy, vice-chairman; Miss Josephine A. Collins, secretary; Mrs. Mary K. Scott, treasurer; Mrs. Elizabeth J. Sherman, SUFFRAGIST chairman.

THE New Jersey branch under the very active chairmanship of Mrs. J. A. H. Hopkins has been hard at work the last month with a letter lobby upon the President and upon Congress. Many resolutions through Party influence have been passed by New Jersey organizations, such as the W. C. T. U. in several counties, the New Jersey Organization for Public Health Nursing, and the Essex County Socialist Party, which voted unanimously at a mass meeting of 1800 people in Newark for a resolution calling upon the administration for immediate national suffrage.

The branch has also started a campaign for new subscribers to THE SUFFRAGIST under the direction of Mrs. Abram Rose, SUFFRAGIST chairman. A "red letter day" has already brought in good returns, and the work is to be kept up with the aim of one new subscriber a week for every New Jersey member.

Louisiana Plans a Conference

THE organization campaign of the National Woman's Party in the South has advanced as far as Louisiana, the forty-sixth state to come into the federal amendment work. Mrs. St. Clair Thompson, Southern field secretary of the Party, who has been at work helping to line up Florida, Mississippi and other Southern states for national suffrage, has now gone on to New Orleans, where she has opened headquarters in the Grunewald Hotel and is cooperating with a local committee in spreading throughout the state a knowledge of the suffrage situation in Congress and the need for concentrating all the suffrage work of the country now upon passing the federal amendment. Women of the state are planning a conference to be held about the 17th of this month, with Mrs. Florence Bayard Hillis, member of the national executive council of the Woman's Party and chairman of the Delaware branch, as chief speaker.

Mrs. W. J. Roach of New Orleans, who has recently visited headquarters to lobby Louisiana Congressmen and to serve on the picket line, is enthusiastic about the strong influence the organized women of the South can have upon a Democratic administration and is eager to see Louisiana suffragists behind the federal suffrage fight. She brings to the Woman's Party a trained executive skill, for she has organized many progressive movements in her state. Mrs. Roach helped with the Woman Voters' Convention in San Francisco in 1915, and has long been convinced of the wisdom of the federal method. Mrs. Langmaid of New Orleans has also been at headquarters this week and has taken her place in the picket line and with the lobby forces.

Lining Up the Presidential Suffrage States

SIX new states coming into the rank of suffrage states with presidential suffrage, adding hundreds of thousands of voting women to the federal amendment fight, has started the National Woman's Party on an intensive organization campaign in these states this summer to make every particle of this power count in bringing pressure to bear on a lagging Administration.

A great summer conference of the Woman's Party was decided on at the last national executive committee meeting, to be held in Newport on August 30 and 31. This will bring together the national officers of the Party, the national advisory council, heads of departments and committees, and the state officers in as large numbers as possible. For this conference Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont has offered Marble House, her home at Newport. The two days will be filled with a program of business meetings to plan a further drive on the next session of Congress and with teas and receptions for the officers and delegates.

The Newport conference will culminate a summer of close organization in Rhode Island. Miss Doris Stevens, field secretary of the Eastern states, will spend the summer in that state to cooperate with the state board, of which Mrs. Richard Jackson Barker is chairman, for this work, opening headquarters in Newport and directing from there the district, county and town organization. Mrs. Sara Bard Field will come on from San Francisco to Rhode Island the middle of July and during the rest of the summer will travel through the state speaking at county and district conferences to line up the strong suffrage sentiment among voting women in Rhode Island for the federal amendment. Mrs. Belmont and Mrs. Marsden Perry, first vice-chairman of the state and on the national advisory council, will help in the Rhode Island organization.

PLANS for the other states in which the work of the summer will be most strongly concentrated are now well under way, with the state branches cooperating enthusiastically with organizers sent out to help from headquarters. Miss Elsie Hill, national field secretary, will go to Michigan the middle of June to work with Mrs. Nelson Whittemore, chairman of the Michigan branch, in this newly enfranchised state. Miss Alice Henkle, a national organizer, is already busy in Illinois with the cooperation of the state committee, headed by Mrs. Bertram Sippy.

Miss Henkle, who was in charge of the picket on Congress since its start on April 2 until she left Washington for Illinois, reports the steadfast support the women of that state are giving the whole picketing campaign.

Mrs. Bertram Sippy has recently given her views on picketing to the Chicago *Herald*, pointing out that the purple, white and gold banners of the sentinels have done for federal suffrage what a flaming advertisement on a billboard does for some commercial article—"they have transformed a vague idea into a definite mental conception." Other recently published views on the picket are those of Mrs. George H. Mead, wife of Professor Mead of Chicago University, and Mrs. Avery Coonley, of the national advisory council of the Woman's Party. Mrs. Mead said:

"My opinion is that the infusion of youth and enthusiastic methods are partly responsible for the astonishing advance recently made in the cause of suffrage. I feel that the work of the pickets in Washington has borne fruit worth while."

"It is not through any discourtesy that our pickets stand to remind the world that Russia and England are enfranchising their women in war time," said Mrs. Coonley. "It is rather that the women of the party have felt impelled to stand with their banners hour by hour in silent protest in Washington as a reminder lest mankind forget that Mr. Wilson's own statement has been, 'We are interested, politically speaking, in the United States in nothing but human liberty.'"

MISS MILDRED GILBERT, another national organizer, is now in Ohio, where much progress in spreading out from the central organization, of which Mrs. Valentine Winters is chairman, had been made when Ohio was withdrawn from the ranks of the presidential suffrage states by the filing of the petition calling for a referendum of voters on the question. This referendum will be held in November at the same time as the referendum for full suffrage passed by the last legislature. In spite of this set-back the plans for organization will go on with good hope that Ohio will come back into the enfranchised ranks in time to make her strength for suffrage count in the next session of Congress.

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Comments of the Press

Impressive Advertising

[AN objector to picketing states that she] is prompted by a conversation with Congressman Harrison, a notorious anti-suffragist, who remarked that he would not vote for a suffrage committee in the House until the picketing had ceased.

She is mistaken in trusting the judgment of a Mississippi reactionary, and she is mistaken in thinking the picketing a futile annoyance. It is quite the most impressive advertising ever attempted by the suffragists, and it has annoyed nobody. Furthermore, the Woman's Party, the achieving organization of the American suffragists, has brought the federal amendment very near to success and is likely to finish the job with flying colors. President Wilson has abandoned his stand for state-by-state suffrage and has indicated that he will support a federal amendment bill the next session. Sane, persistent work may bring the amendment before next session if the whole body of suffragists stands united.—*The Boston Journal, May* 28.

Eliminate the Suffrage Question

IN a recent letter President Wilson appears to have taken positive ground in favor of speeding up national action on women's suffrage. There now exists no reason why the opponents of suffrage should continue their opposition. The most they can do is to delay it. The sooner society accepts the change the sooner destiny will work its will. Even the fact that there is room for strong division on principle or expediency does not justify delay. Suffrage for women is coming. It should be eliminated as an issue. We have plenty of others.—*Stockton, Cal., Mail, April.*

Keep on Working

WOMEN working for suffrage should keep on working. There never was a time when it is more self-evident that women should have their share of responsibility in government. Great upheavals bring strange results. Mr. Asquith, the English statesman, has confessed that he never felt quite sure that women—the mothers of men—were carrying their share of the load and so entitled to say something about the government under which they live, until he saw how efficiently they could work in munition factories. And President Wilson has recently sent to the House of Representatives a recommendaton that a special Committee on Woman Suffrage be created, something the Congressional Union has been urging for a number of years. I never heard more effective arguments for any cause than the short speeches made before the Rules Committee of the House for the creation of this Committee on Woman Suffrage.—*La Follette's Magazine, May.*

Patriotism Carried Too Far

THE New York *Post* says: "To exclude all but full citizens from teaching would work unnecessary hardships to many intelligent, earnest men and women." The fact of the case is that "to exclude all but full citizens from teaching," would leave the schools practically without any teachers at all!—*Miami, Florida, Metropolis, April* 23.

Victory Nearer Than Ever

HERE in the United States only a comparatively few individual states have voted equal rights, the national issue has failed to win governmental recognition. But the change of front in England will have a mighty influence in turning the scales in this country. It will be strange if Congress fails to meet the pressure of importunity before very long. It will be stranger still if now the women fail to renew the struggle with victory nearer than ever. And it will be foolhardy for those who represent the people to ignore the claims of suffrage.—*San Jose, Cal., Mercury Herald, March* 31.

The Apt Pupil

WHEN George the Third was England's King
(Although just now it's not polite
To mention such an awkward thing,
You'll find that this will be all right.
Politeness always is my motto;
I won't say aught that I ought not to.)

When George the Third was King, I say,
We told him our belief emphatic
The only just and honest way
To govern was the democratic.
And we imagined, I may mention,
This notion was our own invention.

A century and almost half
Has passed since then, and now a new
King George may look across and laugh
And say: "We're more sincere than you:
That Declaration you once wrote
Convinced *us* women ought to vote."

—*Alice Duer Miller in The New York Sunday Tribune, June* 3.

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List of Contributions from June 2 Through June 11, 1917

Contributions made to National Headquarters:

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Total collected by National Headquarters	865.25
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Total collected by National Headquarters through June 11, 1917.....	$236,285.47

Contributions made to Massachusetts Headquarters:

Miss Emily Elliott Daland	25.00
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Mrs. Evelyn Peverley Coe	1.00
Total collected by Branches	111.00
Previously acknowledged In THE SUFFRAGIST.....	33,853.55
Total collected by Branches through June 11, 1917..	$ 33,964.55
Grand Total	$270,250.02
Deduction:	
Transferred from Branch Headquarters to National Headquarters:	$ 1,498.50
Grand Net Total.....	$268,751.52

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